

THE POST

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

At Lebanon, Ky., By
W. W. JACK.

TERMS:—The Post will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

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Post's Corner.



Two Characters.

Some murmur when their sky is clear
And whisper bright to view
In their great heaven of blue
And some with thankless love are blind,
If but one gleam of light,
One ray of God's great mercy, glid,
In darkness of their night.

In places are hearts that ask
In discontent and pride,
Why life is such a dreary task;
And all good things deny;
And hearts in poverty, but admire
How love has in their aid
(Love that not ever seems to tire)
Such rich provision made.

Select Sales.

My Scissors.

BY FRANCES DANAGAGE.

"Good morning Mrs. Wick; hope I see you well, this morning."

Well, yes, pretty well, all but my hands.

"Your hands! what's the matter with your hands; not been scissling them I hope?"
Not worse than that, I got them all blistered up trying to cut out the children's fall clothes, with my old scissors. I've had 'em these ten years, and they're just as dull as a hoe, and every time I cut a roundabout shirt, or pair of pants, I have such a time of it. Susan Willard is sewing for me now, and I wanted to get my cutting done while my hand was in, so I just wanted to see if you would not lend me your nice large tailor shears, a day or two, for I won't do another thing with mine for a week to come."

"Really, Mrs. Wick, I would like to accommodate you, but I am very busy with mine just now, cutting rags for my carpet and could not possibly spare them without great inconvenience."

"Well, I don't know what I'll do; I can't cut out any more with mine, and Susan has only two weeks to stay. Do you know of any one that has a good pair?"

"No, I do not. Would it not be better for you to purchase a good pair? I could hardly get along without mine for a single day, without feeling the want of them."

"What did yours cost?"
"Two dollars and a half?"
"Two dollars and a half—goodness!—Mr. Wicks would no more let me have money to buy such a pair of scissors, than he'd fly."

"Oh, I think you are mistaken. I have always thought Mr. Wicks very indulgent."

"There's where you are altogether mistaken. I hardly ever ask him for money, but what he says something to hurt my feelings, and I often do without things. I really need, rather than have any words. Why, yes, to-day I asked him for money to get my fall trimmings for my bonnet and Rosina's, and it was all I could do to get it out of him—"

"How much did it require to fit your bonnets up for winter?"
"Only five dollars; it would cost ten, you know, to get us both new ones; I thought he need not complain at fixing up the old ones."

"And you have the five dollars in your possession—"

"Yes, and we have thought we could get trimmings at Grant's. The beautiful royal purple with the orange edge, it's a love of a ribbon, and so cheap, only seventy-five cents a yard."

"My dear Mrs. Wicks let me give you a new idea. Would your husband complain if you should trim your bonnet with ribbon worth half that sum, and appropriate the balance to the purchase of a good pair of scissors?"

"No, of course he would not; but who, I'd like to know, is going to make themselves the town talk for the sake of gratifying a husband's whims."

"Do it to gratify yourself, to add to your own comfort. My bonnet, trimmings and all will not cost over one dollar and a half, and I don't believe the town will trouble itself one bit about it. Town talk or no talk, you may be sure I'll never run about with my fingers in rags while I can save the price of a pair of scissors in one bonnet trimming. Now, don't be offended Mrs. Wicks; I know you really think you can't get along any other way than just as you do; but if you will only make the effort to economize in your items of dress, etc., you will soon find yourself amply supplied with all these little household conveniences which you seem so much to want; and my word for it, your husband will not make half the objections to furnishing money for usefuls that he now does for non-essentials."

"Now, there is neighbor Pennyman's wife, flourishing in a fifteen dollar crape shawl, but her girl complains that she has to borrow wash-tubs weekly, and that Mrs. P. says it is all Mr. Pennyman's fault."

"Why, Mrs. Smith, I thought you was a Woman's Rights woman."

THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 1,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1852.

NO. 30.

A Touch of the Tragical.

"And so I am; but I assure you I am no advocate for woman's injustice and folly, and while I feel that the law of the land and common justice greatly oppresses woman, I also feel that she oftentimes oppresses herself, and lays heavier burdens on her own heart, than she herself is willing to bear, and to excuse her own weakness of purpose, her own foolish love of display, lays all the blame upon her husband, who would willingly indulge every reasonable desire, and only frown when ungenerous demands are made upon his means."

"Well, I don't know, Mr. Wicks seems more willing to give me money for dress than anything else."

"Is that not because he does not feel at liberty to deny you any personal gratification; because he feels that he can make you happier thus than in any other way? Try the experiment Mrs. Wicks; tell him you will reserve half your usual expenses for household conveniences, and if he does not fill your purse with a more cheerful heart, I am much mistaken in him. Begin on the scissors and if he makes one word of objection I will agree to change with you a week and wear my hands to blisters on your old ones."

"Well, I'll try this once; good morning."

"Good morning Mrs. Wicks."

Mrs. Wicks went home, and when her husband came to dinner, the first thing that took his attention was a beautiful pair of polished steel scissors, not worth less than two dollars.

"Where are these? been borrowing again, Susan?"

"No," replied Mrs. Wicks; "I blistered my hand yesterday with my old ones, and I just concluded I would wear my old last winter trimmings, and have me a good pair of scissors for my work. Don't you think they are nice ones? I thought you would not care how I spent my money."

Her voice was kinder than usual.

"Of course not," he replied. Nothing further was said. In the evening instead of going out he drew up his chair by the work-stand.

"Aint you going down street?" said Rosina.

"No, I believe not to-night; I like the click of your ma's new scissors, and if I go down street I am afraid they will lose their pleasant tone."

Mrs. Wicks did not look up her heart was full; for just then a little roll of royal purple with orange edge, cheap at seventy-five cents fell into her lap.

A NEW SEWING MACHINE.—The most extraordinary event of the Fair of the American Institute, now open at New York; and the one that has caused most sensation among the exhibitors, has been occasioned by the sudden advent of a new sewing machine.

A number of other machines of the same kind have been in constant operation in the garden since the opening of the Exhibition, and have been surrounded by curious crowds, astonished at their marvelous operation. They little supposed that a man down in Pennsylvania was engaged at that very moment in perfecting a machine which would entirely surpass these, and he sold at less than one quarter of the price.

But on Thursday the new machine made its appearance and was set to work by the inventor. An eager crowd shortly gathered around it. Members of the Institute, exhibitors and visitors were alike struck with admiration at its simplicity of construction, the rapidity of its operation, and the neatness and excellence of the work it performed. The fame of the new machine rapidly spread through the city, and before night tempting offers were made by the inventor by gentlemen from Wall street, who wished to become purchasers. You may judge of the simplicity of its mechanism from the fact that the machines will be sold for the low price of twenty-five dollars each, and any little girl can learn to operate with it in five minutes time. The machine makes a double stitch, each independent of the other, so that one-half the stitches may be cut or broken, and the work still remain firm. It works equally well on woolen, cotton or linen clothes.

The inventor is Dr. Otis Avery, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, a gentleman of moderate circumstances, but whose invention promises to make his fortune. He has associated with him C. Nettleton Esq. of 51, Wall street, and the machines will be manufactured by them jointly.

We regard the advent of this new invention as one of the extraordinary events of the time, because the simplicity and cheapness of the machine bring it within the means of nearly every family—thus working an entire revolution in the present mode of sewing.

SINGERS MUST BE CAREFUL.—A singer in the northern corner of Iowa recently dislocated his jaw in attempting to sing "high B." It appears that there was a contest between the victim and a rival teacher as to which should be employed to teach a certain singing school, and the former made such desperate efforts to astonish the natives as led to the lamentable result above mentioned;—but he got the school.

No MURDER AFTER ALL.—The body of a female, which was found a short time ago, floating near Providence, in a sack with her throat cut, and which was supposed to be a horrid murder, turns out to be nothing of the kind. This body was a subject for dissection, though how it came to be in the river was not stated. The hole in the throat was made for the purpose of injecting a liquid into the arteries.—*Providence Journal.*

This reminds us of an intense excitement into which the respectable citizens of the respectable village of Bardstown, in this State, was once thrown by a similar discovery.

Towards the close of an autumnal day in the year 184—, (it is not worth while to be more exact, as every one in that neighborhood will recollect the circumstances,) groups of men might have been (and were) seen collected in different parts of the town of Bardstown, county of Nelson, with faces wearing an aspect of gloom, terror and deep melancholy. A rumor was prevalent that the mangled body of a human being had been discovered in an adjacent wood, connected with Mr. Wickliffe's farm. Presently the Coroner, with lengthened visage and measured tread, was seen marching slowly and sadly toward the fatal wood, accompanied by numerous citizens, whose subdued looks betokened that they were aware of the solemn mission upon which they were embarked.—Arrived at the spot pointed out by the discoverer of the dark deed, they prepared to exhumate the ill-fated victim.

While doing so, each one crowded up to give a look of horror, and drop a tear of sympathy. The bones were thrown from the box which entombed them, and the jury, assisted by several learned physicians, proceeded to examine them prior to giving in their verdict. In order to assist their imagined obtuseness, a young limb of the law mounted a log, and with masterly eloquence proceeded to elucidate the dark mystery which hung over the tragedy.

He commenced somewhat thus:—

"My mournful friends and fellow-citizens, though this subject is shrouded in mystery and gloom, and originated in secret iniquity and unparalleled depravity I have no difficulty in making up my mind upon the law and the evidence, and will proceed to establish to your minds—first, that the unfortunate deceased—whether he hailed from the alpine hills of New Hampshire, where while free the wintry winds, or from the sunny clime of the Carolinas, where spices bloom and the orange grows, and zephyrs kiss the wan lips, (which latter I doubt from the scent of the remains,) I care not,—the person is surely dead; secondly, from the bones and other parts of the mass of defunct mortality, that it was foully murdered; and thirdly, that the body before us is that of a woman—probably a poor helpless creature, torn from her shrieking babes and the arms of a fond and devoted husband."

Here the speaker stopped, choked by emotions which were shared by most present.—One individual was observed to turn aside—some thought to weep, but those who watched, saw him heave and tremble as if his very bowels and new boots would be thrown up, and being asked what ailed him, replied that "he thought he smelt something!" One of the attending physicians concurred with the learned gentleman of the bar that the body might be that of a female, and was beginning to "hump himself" very respectably upon the subject, when out rolled the dusty head of a negro, who, from appearance might have been the veritable "Uncle Ned," whose venerable name has been so embalmied in poetry and song. While deliberating the crowd pressed on the jury when the stentorian voice of the Coroner was heard in mournful pathos to exclaim: "Stand back, gentlemen, 'till the jury has viewed the mangled remains of the deceased individual. The Almighty only knows whether the creature was murdered or just naturally died!"

None could resist the appeal, and all immediately fell back to a respectful distance, whilst the inquest proceeded. But the jury could not immediately agree to a verdict, and adjourned to a neighboring grocery to take further deliberation.

The opinion finally arrived at was, that the body found was that of an old negro man, who had been killed by the fall of a tree some weeks previous, which the medical students had resurrected before its time, for the purpose of dissection.

MORAL.—Resurrections of bodies by medical students may be excused under some circumstances, probably—but such bungling disposition of the remains as was made in the above cases, is highly censurable. Medical cubs should bear in mind always to bury their subjects, and bury them deep, if they will exhumate them for the good of the practice.—*Paducah Jour.*

The following anecdote illustrative of railroad facility is very pointed. A traveler inquired of a negro the distance to a certain point. "Dat 'pends on circumstance," replied the darkey: "If you gwine afore, it'll take you about a day; if you gwine in de stage or de hominybus, you make it in half a day; but you get in one of these smoke wagons, you be almos' 'dar now!"

FALCONBRIDGE, in a letter from Wall-tham, in last week's Spirit of the Times, relates a couple of anecdotes that will do to "pass round." Here they are.

Deacon Clough is about to travel, going to leave, move away, of course he's going off, that is he's about to locate on a new site—Portland, Maine; and in remembrance of his many pleasant off hand hits I feel like giving at least a specimen of what the Deacon does do occasionally, that the Portlanders may look out for him.

Stopping in at the Deacon's Noah's Ark of a store, one morning, where he sells everything, from a six-horse plough to a child's rattle—

"Lec'n a great forgery committed, have you heard of it?"

"No," says I, "have not Deacon. When—who?"

"Dan'l Emerson, down here."

"You don't tell me that? What! old man Emerson?"

"Yes, sir, old man Emerson."

"Why, bless my soul I thought no man stood higher or firmer in the community, Deacon!" says I.

"Yes—I always thought so, too; but it's not the first time he did it."

"No! God bless me is it possible! Who was it on?—what did he forge, Deacon?"

"It was a plaguy thick tire on a timber wheel!"

Old man Emerson carries on a large smithery and wagon factory, you see. I grabbed an axe helve, and the last I saw of the Deacon about that time, was a fragment of his coat tail vanishing up into his butt. I confessed the caper.

An oldish sort of a relic of the past age—an old gent who considers a high suit, and who has been a subscriber for forty years, more or less to the "Daily Advertiser," a journal that never inserted a witty item but once during its existence, and then it lost over twenty subscribers in a heap. This old gent came into Deacon Clough's store, a few weeks ago, and seeing the Deacon seated on a sofa, with an unusual sad expression on his generally jovial face, he said, in his favorite melancholy tone, as though he had "lost all" by the mean loss and owed two quarters' rent—

"What is the trouble Deacon Clough, this morning?"

"Well," says the Deacon, "I'm bothered some with the gravel—very much, in fact, this morning."

"Indeed! it's very shocking—its very afflicting," says old Solenchohly; "and what have you done for it, Deacon?"

"Nothing yet, must attend to it, I suppose."

"Would, Deacon, I would, it's very distressing—it's a most lamentable ail; go to Dr. Moore, or my friend Parkhurst, and be advised at once, Deacon."

"Oh, I guess I can soon fix it—a few stitches will answer."

"Stitches!" says Sorrowful.

"Yes," says the Deacon. "You see they've been repairing our street. My boot is ripped at the toe, and the plaguy gravel gets to my feet and bothers me like sin!"

When the full force of the terrific fact burst upon the old sober-side's brain that he was joked, he like to have wilted right down into his boots. He left in horror, and the Deacon heard that he kept his bed for three weeks! When Deacon Clough leaves this village, we shall have lost a good citizen, and a joker as can't be beat. So mote it be.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—"Does he manifest any taste for poetry, Mrs. Partington?" asked the schoolmaster, while conversing on the merits of the youthful Partington. The old lady was basting a chicken that her friends had sent her from the country. "Oh, yes," said the old lady, smiling; "he is very partial to fond of poultry, and it always seems as if he can't get enough of it." The old spit turned by the fire-place in response to her answer while the basting was going on. "I mean said the lady, 'does he show any of the divine afflatus.' The old lady thought—I don't about it. He's had all the complaints of children, and when he was a baby he fell and broke the carriage of his nose, but I hardly think he's had this that you speak of." The roasting chicken hissed and spluttered, and Mrs. Partington basted it again.—*Carpet Bagg.*

HORRIBLE DEED.—By *The Santa Clara (Cal.) Register* we are informed of the following particulars of a duel which came off in Santa Clara County last week, near Gray's ranch, and which, in ferocity and desperation, we find no parallel for in the State. It occurred, says the *Register*, between a Mexican and a native Californian, about a game of monte, and Col's navy revolvers were the weapons used in combat.—Nine shots were fired, and four of the balls took effect in each of the combatants. Both parties expired immediately, and they were each ushered into the presence of their Maker to answer for the murder of the other. After the second or third shot, the Californian crawled on his hands and knees nearer his antagonist and fired, in order to make sure of his victim. This shot took effect in the abdomen of the Mexican.

TERRIBLE CRIME.—The Salem (Ill.) Advocate tells of a terrible crime recently committed in Looking Glass Prairie, St. Clair county. The names of the parties are suppressed, in consideration of the respectability of their relatives, but the facts are thus stated.

Mr. G. and wife, lately residing about six miles north east from Lebanon, were suddenly taken ill, just after tea, during the past spring. They were respectable farmers, having a family consisting of three children, the eldest a daughter about fifteen years of age. Mrs. G. died within two days after the attack, seemingly laboring under an attack of fatal cholera. Mr. G. recovered, but soon after being somewhat indisposed, his eldest child, the daughter, prepared some gruel at his request. Of this he ate, and immediately was seized with violent pains, accompanied by vomiting and vomiting. Mr. G. rapidly grew worse; a physician was called in, who, in search for the cholera. In the course of a few days Mr. G. also died.

The orphan children, including the daughter, were then removed to Ohio, from which State the family had originally emigrated about eight years since.

At the time of the death of the parents no suspicion of foul play was excited. Since, however, the conduct of the daughter has led to the suspicion, that she had poisoned both her parents.

It seems that she was courted by a young man, to whose attentions the parents objected. Their opposition to the young man was based upon bad character, and went so far, as to interdict all communication between the lovers. To remove this obstacle to their wishes, it is suspected that the young girl consented to, and committed the horrible crime of parricide.

It is now recollected, that a parcel of arsenic, kept in the farm house to destroy vermin, suddenly disappeared, and that the daughter had inquired for poison at the house of an uncle, about a mile distant. That the physician who attended the dying father, requested permission to examine the gruel; but that it had been thrown away by the daughter. That the ensuing day a number of domestic fowls died around the house. But above all, the correspondence of the daughter with her sister, having been accidentally revealed, disclosed to the astonished relatives several circumstances proving the suspected crime.

We learn that the Coroner of St. Clair county will exhumate the dead bodies, in order to submit the contents of their stomachs to chemical tests. A judicial investigation will also be instituted.

A THANKSGIVING TURKEY.—An ingenious contriver of ways and means, residing hereabouts, some twenty years ago, being in want of a turkey wherewith to be thankful according to law, on the last Thursday in November, set his wits to procure one without labor, love, or money.

Turkeys, as every body knows, are fond of apples and apple trees for their couch, and our hero, going in the stillness of the night, singled out a fine fat gobbler from a tree full, belonging to a neighbor. While reconnoitering the roost, he heard the bipeds say, distinctly—"Quit! Quit! Quit!" But considering these as mere words of course, he did not regard him. He took a bit of red yarn from his pocket, he made fast to the right leg of his intended prize and retired without further alarming the brood, or at all disturbing the owner. The next day he went to his neighbor's house with the following interrogatory—"You haven't seen any stray gobbler here, have ye?"

The neighbor answered that he had not; but that he might possibly be one among his fowls. He asked the other if he should know the turkey on seeing him?

"O, yes, yes," said the witty man of inventions, "I should know him very well by a bit of red yarn he had around his right leg."

Accordingly the whole flock of turkeys were assembled, and the man, deeply regretting his loss, and declaring he would not have taken a silver dollar for the bird, began to examine the "whole lot."

"Gobble, gobble," said the indignant turkey, taller than the rest by a head.

"Ah! that's he," said the man springing up as he spoke, "that's the very identical feller; can't you see he's got the mark on?"

"Well, so he has, sure enough," said the honest neighbor, taking two quids of pig tail in two minutes, "and yet I'll be darned and roasted alive, if that don't look as much like a gobbler of mine as two white beams. Howsomer, as the critter belongs to you, why, you must take him, that's all."

He said no more but caught the turkey and handed him over—as he supposed—to the rightful claimant. The other thanked him for his trouble, and after inviting him to come and take a Thanksgiving supper with him, and telling him he should be as welcome to a bite of the turkey, as though it was his own, he marched off triumphantly with his prize under his arms and a laugh in his sleeves.

If you would set a proper value on time, keep company with tomb stones and sun dials.

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, - - - 75
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 50
For half column 6 months, - - - \$14
" " 12 months, - - - 18
For whole column 6 months, - - - 18
" " 12 months, - - - 22

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of time for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

THE BAY STATE MILLS AND THE TOWN OF LAWRENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The editor of the New York Mirror, last week paid a visit to the flourishing town of Lawrence, Mass., where the extensive manufacturing establishment, the "Bay State Mills," is situated, under the charge of Capt. Perry, formerly of the U. S. Navy, and a brother of Commodore Perry. The Mirror says:

The Bay State Mills employ about 2,200 operatives, nearly an equal number of both sexes; the males clearing about \$5 80 per week, and the females \$2 75. They work twelve hours a day. The boarding house accommodations of these Mills are altogether the best we have ever seen. They are rented by the Company, mostly to women at very low rates; but how they can afford to feed men at \$1 75 per week, and females at \$1 25, and feed them well, too, as we are assured they do, is an insoluble problem to a New York house-keeper, or boarder, where, for \$2 a day, we don't always get the best of roast beef.

Of the number of millions invested in these mills, and the annual profit to the owners we had not time to inquire. It must be remembered by those who rail at the lack of Government protection for their manufactures, that these mills, and many others have been built and constantly run under the present much abused tariff, of 1842. They are now turning out immense quantities of carpets, cassimeres, table-cloths, shawls, &c., &c., for which we take it for granted, they find a ready and profitable market.

In the "Shawl Room" we noticed various and beautiful descriptions of shawls, "manufactured to order," and certainly the looms of Europe could produce nothing finer. And here we saw a recent Yankee invention, unknown in England, which pleased us more than all other contrivances connected with the mechanical operations of these Mills. It consisted simply of a couple of iron fingers with gloves on, for twisting fringes. This simple machine performs the labor of ten girls, with unerring precision and uniformity. Another argument to prove that Yankee skill can compete successfully with the "pauper labor of Europe." When all the Mills now going up are completed, including the extensive Muslim de Laine Mills, the entire number of operatives required will be 5,000; and according to the average proportion of manufacturing towns, this will swell the population to 15,000, which it will reach within eight years from the date of its birth—a growth certainly unequalled, without the stimulus of a gold mine, in this or any other country.

Lawrence already bristles with church spires, and has one of the handsomest Town Halls in New England. It also contains a Bank with a capital of \$300,000; a Savings Bank; a High School, with numerous Primaries, of which the citizens are justly proud; and, we believe, two newspapers.

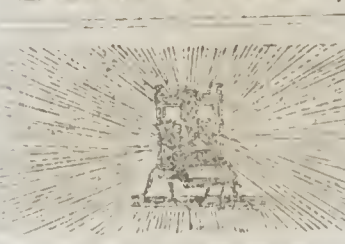
PRECOCITY OF FIRST BORN.—What a wonderful being is the first child in family?—Oh, it is happiness and a miracle, and cannot be enough overloved with presents from father and mother, and aunts and cousins and all the world. Does it scream and roar, then it is a budding genius, silent, then it is a philosopher in its cradle. And it bites, the sweet angel—it has got a tooth! It bites properly. Ah, it is divine! Then comes the second child; it is far less wonderful—its cry and its tears are not half so extraordinary. The third comes; it is all over with miracles now! the aunts begin to shake their heads and say "No lack of heirs in the house!" Nay, nay there only be enough to feed the little! After this comes a fourth, a fifth and sixth—yes, then people's wits are in full play! The parents resign themselves, and the friends defend themselves. Heart's dearest, what is to become of The house full of children, a whole dozen. Poor Mrs. This and This—it took one quite weak both in body and mind only to think of it! Yes, yes, my friends people don't put these things down in names, but it goes on in this way in life.

A HUGE MAN-OF-WAR.—The English are busily employed in introducing screw propellers into their men-of-war; and, far as their navy is concerned, are determined to be always ready for action.

A first-class British line-of-battle ship, *Vincor Castle*, a three-decker, originally constructed for a battery of one hundred twenty guns, was, a short time since, disarmed, and lengthened to three feet, to furnish a suitable space for the accommodation of screw propeller machinery. She has just been launched, and her name is changed to that of "Duke of Wellington." She measured nearly four thousand tons, and mounted one hundred and forty guns. With steam facilities she is probably the most formidable as well as the largest man-of-war afloat. The largest ship in the navy is the screw propeller "Napoleon."

Dr. Francis said that one of the things to appease hunger is an opium. We wonder if the doctor ever tried stake flanked with several dishes of "washed taters."

THE POST,



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 24, 1852.

Rail Road.

We see an excellent article in the Louisville Courier, of Saturday last upon this subject. The article alluded to shows the effects of Railroad transportation upon the products of the soil, as well as upon the soil itself. It gives a table showing the effect upon the price of produce, as the distance of from 10 miles to market to 100 miles. We find that corn, (which, according to *posters*, is the only article that can be raised on Kentucky soil, to any extent,) is worth, in market, \$24 75 per ton, but we find, in progressing down the scale, that this article decreases very nearly in the Railroad column, whilst the decrease on the transportation by ordinary highway, is very rapid. At the distance of 160 miles the value on Railroad is \$22 45, whilst upon other routes it is only worth *scarcely five cents per ton*. At the distance of 330 miles from market on a Railroad route the value of corn, for carrying to market of course, is \$19 80 per ton, whilst the value of *Wheat* is \$80 at the same distance on dirt or other roads; corn having dwindled down to nothing at the distance of 170 miles from market.

Cannot the farmer see into the effects of a Railroad upon his labor? Can he not see that the Railroad brings him, as it were nearer to market, by giving him better prices for his produce? The argument that "no more produce can be raised than is now raised on our farms," is cast by the farmer at a Railroad advocate at every turn. We are inclined to think that such men are either wilfully blind or talking for talk's sake. Do they not see farmers in other States raising more on sixty acres than they do on one hundred and sixty? Do they not see men around them, who have tilled the same farm for twenty years, living in the same log house, and as scarce of money as ever; and yet they are called good farmers. How different is the picture as you draw near Louisville—fine houses, rich and jolly farmers, and plenty of money; and yet the majority of these men till about half as much land as does the poorest farmer in Marion County—wherein lays the secret? Why is the meanest land within ten miles of Louisville worth from \$75 to \$100 per acre, whilst the very best of land in this county can be bought for from \$20 to \$30? Let us whisper in your ear, farmer of Marion: "The cause of all this is—it is *nearer to market*." Let's put a question to you; suppose that by paying \$50 you could place Marion county within a couple of hours' drive, to Louisville or any other good market, so that you could carry the little articles which you have to spare off your farm; would you not willingly do it? You have now the chance of doing this by simply voting for the Railroad tax without, if you chose, it's costing you one cent. For, as we have stated before, you can sell your Tax Receipt, at par or a little below par. The Railroad cars will go to Louisville from Lebanon, within two hours, including all stoppages. Will this not be equivalent to moving Marion county to within two hours' drive of an excellent market? Farmers of Marion study your own interest, and vote for the Tax.

The article of the Courier, says, in relation to the influence of Railroads upon land: "It will be seen that the value of lands are affected by railroads in the same ratio as their products. For instance, lands lying upon a navigable water course, or in the immediate vicinity of a market, may be worth for the culture of wheat \$100. Let the average crop be estimated at 22 bushels to the acre, valued at \$23, and the cost of cultivation at \$15, this would leave \$18 per acre profit. This quantity of wheat (two-thirds of a ton) could be transported 330 miles at a cost of 1 cent per mile, or \$3 39, which would leave \$14 70 as the net profit of land at that distance from market, when connected with it by railroad. The value of the land therefore, admitting the quality to be the same in both cases, would bear the same ratio to the assumed value of \$100, as the value of its products, \$14 70, does to \$18; or \$82 per acre; which is an actual creation of value to that amount, assuming the correctness of the premises. The same calculation may of course be applied with equal force to any kind and species of property.

Next Thursday, the 25th is the day appointed by Governor POWELL, for general Thanksgiving in Kentucky.

We have been furnished with the following valuable statistical document, by our friend R. H. Rowman, Esq. We advise our readers to file it away, as it contains valuable and interesting information.

States.	Area of State in square miles.	Total population of State.	Amount of State debt.	No. of miles of Rail Road.
Maine,	35,000	523,000	\$54,730	384
N. Hampshire,	9,000	315,000		399
Vermont,	9,000	315,000		399
Massachusetts,	7,250	994,000	6135,000	1242
R. Island,	1,200	147,500		50
Connecticut,	4,750	372,000		236
New York,	46,000	3,099,000	24038,000	1564
New Jersey,	8,551	491,600	67,595	246
Pennsylvania,	47,000	2,311,500	40511,000	1191
Delaware,	2,120	90,400		31
Maryland,	11,000	683,000	1053,000	318
Virginia,	61,000	1,422,000	957,000	313
N. Carolina,	45,500	870,500	977,000	312
S. Carolina,	28,000	668,000	2310,000	270
Georgia,	58,000	996,000	1,28,000	666
Florida,	59,000	87,000		51
Ohio,	29,500	1,983,000	1874,000	1466
Indiana,	33,800	990,000	6331,000	185
Illinois,	55,400	850,000	10662,000	105
Michigan,	36,000	397,000	2812,000	379
Kentucky,	44,000	1,002,000	3353,000	56
Tennessee,	59,700	770,000	859,000	114
Alabama,	47,100	606,000	2271,000	118
Mississippi,	46,400	511,000	1180,000	51
Louisiana,	67,400	681,500	65,500	
Arkansas,	52,000	210,000	3682,000	
Texas,	325,500	212,000	7211,000	
Wisconsin,	54,000	305,500		
Iowa,	51,000	193,000	55,000	
California,	418,600	165,000	399,000	

The average cost for constructing these Railroads, per mile, are as follows: Massachusetts \$36,000; other Eastern States \$24,000. New York \$26,000. New Jersey and Pennsylvania \$40,000 and in the Western States \$11,000.

The property of Marion County, is valued at \$4,000,000; and in order to raise the interest on \$200,000, which is \$12,000 yearly; or rather \$6,000 the first year and \$12,000 each subsequent year, until the Railroad would pay the interest, there would have to be paid 15 cents on each \$100 worth of property the first year and 30 cents on the \$100 worth of property, each succeeding year.

The above statistics are taken from authentic records, published in 1852, tho' only giving the statistics up to 1851:

The health of Lebanon and vicinity is very good at present. We hear of no bad cases in our town, and the Doctors are not called to the country, so much as they were a while back.

We are indebted to Mr. JAMES ELDER, for half-a-bushel of his specimen turnips which he raised on his farm. They really were very fine.

Ironing.—This flourishing little city, above Portsmouth, on the Ohio, now numbers a population of 2,003.

MYSTERIOUS.—It is reported at Memphis that a man named Ross, who was a resident of Vevay, or Rising Sun, in Indiana, came to that city with a flat boat, laden with an assorted cargo of produce. In the course of a day or two he sold out his entire load and received a round sum of money in payment. He at once commenced making arrangements to return home since which hour nothing has been heard of him.

AM LINE RAILROAD.—Parties are again agitating the project of uniting Boston to New York by an air line Road. The present proposition is to employ the newly constructed Charles River Railway as a link in the route, meeting it at a point called Scott's Hill, in the town of Bellingham, by a direct iron track passing through Woonsocket, R. I., thence across the State of Rhode Island, and on from thence, through Middletown and the State of Connecticut, to New York city.

CHOLERA.—The cholera has again made its appearance at Hickman, Ky., and several deaths have occurred. Among the victims was a Mr. Morton, who had just arrived there from Louisville.

HONORABLE SUICIDE.—A letter from Hodgenville, to the Elizabethtown (Ky.) Register, states that Mr. Dennis P. Braden, an old and respectable citizen of Larnie county, committed suicide on the 10th inst., by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. The deed was done in the presence of his little daughter aged 7 years, to whom he said he had lived long enough. Besides cutting his throat he stabbed himself severely in the abdomen.

LUCKY!—On Saturday last a gentleman of St. Louis drew the whole of a prize of \$50,000.—The ticket was purchased from an office in that city.

PICKPOCKETS ABOUT.—A gentleman from the country had his pocket rifled last night, while in an Auction-room on Market street, of a pocket-book containing about \$200. Search was made but nothing found. The loser consoled himself by saying that whoever took his money was no gentleman.—L. u. Courier.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Joseph Sweney was assaulted on a coal boat Tuesday, by one of the hands of the boat, who knocked him on the head with a club. It is thought that his skull is fractured, and it will cause his death.—L. u. Courier.

We learn from Mr. L. L. Robinson, Civil Engineer, that he has just closed a contract in New York, for the entire construction of the Louisville and Covington Railroad.—Mayville Eagle.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Nov. 17, M.

The United States, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

The Arctic sailed to-day with 40 passengers and \$100,000.

The Black Warrior brings Havana dates to the 11th Nov.

The Crescent City difficulty is revived at the instance of some old Spanish residents, who have prejudiced the mind of the Captain General by persuading him to declare that the understanding with Judge Conklin referred only to one voyage of the Crescent City.

A Spanish war steamer was cruising off the Moro, to prevent the Crescent City from entering the harbor, with orders to stop her at all hazards.

At Havana, the British steamer Highflyer, two British sloops-of-war, and three French war vessels are off the harbor. No American vessel of war is there.

The Black Warrior, from Havana, brings 31 passengers taken off the Baragat light last night. She came in collision with the schooner Sarah Emma, from New York for Philadelphia, cutting her down to the water's edge. The schooner was abandoned and the crew taken on board the Black Warrior.

There is no difficulty with the other American vessels. The steamer Pampero put into Havana for coal and water, a few days ago, without a bill of health, contrary to quarantine regulations; but this was overlooked, and the vessel received every facility and sailed on the 12th instant for San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

The Republic has a long defense of the administration relative to the Crescent City difficulty. In it, the course of Mr. Law is denounced as a filibustering device to fan the flame of public excitement, and if possible involve the two countries in the horrors of war, and the repeated sending of Smith to Havana as a discreditable attempt to bully the Captain General into a surrender of his position rightfully held.

The administration will maintain to the fullest extent, the right of American vessels to trade with Havana, and will guard unflinchingly the right of American citizens visiting Cuba who do not compromise themselves by an infraction of the local laws. Farther than this, it will not enter into war to gratify the caprice of an individual or company to serve the purposes of desperate adventures or to punish Spain for an act in which she is sustained by the common law of nations.

The article concludes by asserting that, while the administration is prepared to uphold the rights of commerce and protect and vindicate all proper privileges of our citizens, it is neither prepared or disposed to call in question the prerogative claimed by Cuba with regard to the exclusion of Purser Smith.

The Administration stands where it stood fifteen months ago, uninfluenced by clamor at home, unswayed by threats from abroad. It will adhere to principles of honor and honesty and will carry them out at sea or on land without reference to consequences.

The Republic, however, states the refusal of the Captain General to allow the mails and passengers to be landed was an act that admits of no justification, offensive to the Government and the country, and calculated to excite a retaliating temper on the part of the American people.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

New York, Nov. 19, M.

The Asia, with dates to the 6th November, has arrived.

Parliament met on the 4th. Charles Shaw Levee was chosen Speaker. No business was transacted.

An application for *habeas corpus* by Barronett and Ellain, seconds in the late duel, was refused.

Father Gavagge is about to embark for America.

France.

The Senate met on the 4th. Ten members voted that they should be consulted in regard to the Empire.

Mr. Fould, Minister of State, declared that the Government did not oppose the proposition. It was then referred to a special committee, whose report would be presented on the 6th.

It is stated in Paris that the Senate's committee will declare the imperial crown hereditary in the person of Napoleon and his descendants, and in the event of his not having a male issue, then in the person of his adopted son. Should the latter die childless then in the person of Ex-King Jerome and his family.

Victor Hugo and others have issued a circular warning their brethren not to vote for the Emperor.

Spain.

The Cataline sailed for Havana on the 25th with 500 troops for Cuba.

The King of Sweden is dangerously ill, and a regency has been appointed for Sweden and Norway.

Gen. Concha declined to be present at Wellington's funeral. The Spanish army will be represented by the Duke of Ossuna. Three ships are reported at Deal from Australia.

Boston, Nov. 18.

Advices from Rio Grande by arrivals from Buenos Ayres, says an attempt was made to overthrow the Government of Urquiza who was absent. In Santa Fe a civil war was apprehended.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.

This morning, a few miles east of this city, the locomotive and tender of the accommodation train were precipitated down a bank about 40 feet, injuring the engineer and fireman. The coupling broke and the passenger cars remained on the track. There was about eight rods of the road torn up. The accident was caused by the switches.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.

No mail south of Raleigh, N. C. The official vote of North Carolina gives Pierce 686 majority.

Gov. Reid has issued a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet on the first Wednesday in December to cast the vote of the State.

The Legislature have unanimously selected Hon. Wm. Hill, for Secretary of State.

The receipts for the Washington Monument fund from the 1st to the 16th amount to \$5,550.

It is snowing and raining, which checks business.

CONCORD, Nov. 18.

The Supreme court has decided the liquor law, passed by the legislature of this State as unconstitutional.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.

The mails are through from New Orleans as late as due. Lieut. Davenport and Purser Smith, of the Crescent City, declined a public dinner tendered them by the citizens of New Orleans. Major Ripley Arnold has arrived at New Orleans from the Texas frontier and reports everything quiet among the Indians.

The Democrats of this city, in convention, have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the reception of Gen. Pierce on his expected passage through this city to Virginia.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 10th]

Important from Havana.

The telegraphic despatch from New Orleans published in the New York Herald of Sunday last is confirmed, and the shameful conduct of our government, in the affair of the Crescent City fully exposed. The following correspondence gives the latest and most authentic intelligence in regard to our difficulties with the authorities of Cuba:

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

New York, November 9, 1852.

To James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Herald

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a despatch received from our agent at New Orleans, by telegraph, by which it appears the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad, was giving to the Spanish minister at Washington the assurance that Captain Porter and Purser Smith were to be removed from the Crescent City and not be again allowed to return, he was putting forth in the official organ of the administration, (the Republic) that the government was taking efficient measures to vindicate the rights of the American citizens and the honor of our flag. At the same time also, he was endeavoring, privately, to have this company discharge Purser Smith, and remove Captain Porter from the Crescent City to the Georgia, both of which acts the company declined doing, believing then as they do now, that it was casting an unjust censure upon respectable citizens, who had only done their duty to the government, to their employers, and to their country. This was the object in telegraphing for Mr. Roberts, the agent of this company to come to Washington; and the removal of Captain Porter and Purser Smith, was insisted upon by the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad. All these facts show how far our citizens can rely upon that functionary for the vindication of our rights against foreign aggression, and how feeble and inefficient, our government must become if influenced or controlled by such counsel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE LAW, President.

P. S.—You are at liberty to publish in the Herald the following despatch and letters for information of the public.

Mr. George Law to the Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,

New York, October 27, 1852.

SIR: I had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 25th inst.

On the 6th instant we addressed the Department of the State a letter, detailing at some length the grievances of which this company feels it has a right to complain, in relation to the course on various occasions, of the authorities of the island of Cuba towards the ships of this company; and we respectfully request to be advised as to our rights, and whether the government of Cuba were justified in pursuing the course above alluded to.

Our motives in writing that letter were to bring to the notice of our government, which we felt bound to do, certain acts of a foreign government, which we could not but regard as oppressive and unjust towards this company, and to American citizens and shippers engaged in lawful commerce with that over, and also as an insult to the flag of our country. The company supposed that the authorities of the island of Cuba had no right to dictate to our own government, or to the owners of American ships; who should be employed on board of them, or to make a condition or non-compliance with their dictation in this respect a pretext for excluding such ships, with their passengers and mails; as did not conform to their dictations in relation to the employees on board of them. If these impressions

were not well founded, we suppose that we should be so advised by the Department of State. If they were well founded, we had, as we supposed, a right to expect from our government protection against the injury. We have, as yet, received no reply from the Department of State to our letter of the 6th instant, although addressed, in duplicate, both to Washington and to Marshfield; and the letter of the Acting Secretary of State of the 25th instant, in reply to my letter of the 23d, fails to afford us the desired information.—Every day's delay is and has been a great loss to the company, extremely detrimental to the commercial interests of the country, and, more than all, subjects us, if correct in our impression, to the humiliation of submitting to a wrong.

I desire respectfully to say that it was less our intention to inquire what course the government of Cuba would pursue, than to ascertain what interpretation our own government gave to the rights of American citizens and of this company, in order to know how far we would be able to comply with it.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE LAW, President.

Hon. C. M. Conrad, Acting Secretary of State.

Acting Secretary Conrad to Mr. Law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, Oct. 30, 1852.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th instant has been received.

That of the 6th instant, to which it refers, was addressed to this department by Mr. M. O. Roberts.

In consequence of the information it contains, that gentleman was requested to repair to Washington. He did so, and had a long conversation with me in relation to the occurrence at Havana. He is therefore fully apprized that the subject has engaged the earnest attention of the department.

I have only to add, in reply to your own letter, that, as soon as the department could obtain authentic information of the occurrence referred to, they were made the subject of a communication to the government of Spain. When an answer to that communication is received it will probably be made public.

In the meantime, I must be excused from giving you any information or advice on this subject.

You may rest assured, however, that neither the honor nor the interests of the country will be neglected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. CONRAD, Acting Sec.

To GEO. LAW, Esq., New York.

The third Reception of the Crescent City at Havana.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1852.

MR. M. O. ROBERTS:

The steamskip Crescent City arrived last night. She was permitted to land the Havana mails and passengers, but was notified that she would not be allowed to do so on her return. The United States consul informed Captain Davenport that he had seen a letter from the Spanish Minister to the Captain General, wherein he states that he had been assured by the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad, that neither Captain Porter nor Purser Smith should be permitted to return to the Crescent City; and that the Captain General expressed his surprise that this assurance had not been complied with in this instance.

JAMES R. JENNINGS.

The Caloric Ship.

The New York Times says:—"The experiment of Mr. Ericsson of applying heated air to the propulsion of ships, is rapidly approaching a crisis. The trial ship for this object was launched in this city, several weeks ago, and by the first of December her machinery will be ready to test the feasibility of the discovery as a substitute for steam. Opinions are much divided on the subject. The revolution which it proposes in navigation is too wonderful not to enlist the liveliest concern among business men. The principal, if successful with water craft, is capable of application to nearly all machinery now driven by steam. Mills, factories, and railway locomotives may employ it. The discovery, and rapid extension and employment of the magnetic telegraph are not more remarkable, than this will be, if its practical working should correspond with the now sanguine hopes of Mr. Ericsson and the friends who are furnishing him with the means."

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—GRET HALL, of Wild Ducks.—We learn from a friend at Hamburg, that the Blue Mountain, in the vicinity of that borough, took fire from a locomotive on last Monday night, and burned for several hours with great fury. A number of the citizens of Hamburg and vicinity turned out to stay the conflagration, and after laboring assiduously for six or eight hours, succeeded in putting it out before it had reached the most valuable timber lands in its course. A singular circumstance connected with the fire, was the capture the next day of a large flock of wild ducks. These ducks were attracted by the fire during the night, and had their wings and feathers so badly singed and burnt, that they were prevented from flying, and were of course easily caught. The chase was kept up all day Tuesday, and the number taken was between fifty and sixty. They were all in good condition and of the largest size.—Reading (Pa.) Journal.

Hogs.—No sales yesterday. A sale day before yesterday of 1,500 head at \$4 cross.—L. u. Dep. 20th.

That is a Boy I Can Trust.—I once visited a large public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the master, as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "That is a boy that I can trust. He never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned. He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are *rated* by older people: every boy in the neighborhood is known and opinions are formed of him; he has a character either favorable, or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness, and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere, and are prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little, will be faithful also in much. Be sure boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember, you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given you by your teachers or your parents as by God himself. You must render an account to them, and you also will be called to render an account to him. Be trusty—be true.

The Telegraph advised us a few days since of the killing of Mr. THOMAS CARNEAL, in an affray at Kentucky Bend, Miss. The following from the Vicksburg Whig, of the 11th inst., gives a true account of the unfortunate affair.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—We learn that an affray occurred a few days since, on the steamer C. E. Watkins, whilst lying opposite the residence of Judge James of Washington county, which resulted in the death of Thomas Carneal, jr., and probably of Judge James also. A difficulty occurred between Mr. C. and the Judge, which resulted in the stabbing of the Judge, so that his life is despaired of; and a son of the Judge, who came up shortly after the occurrence, being greatly exasperated on learning that his father's wounds would probably be fatal, deliberately shot Carneal dead—firing two barrels loaded with buckshot—several balls entering the head and the region of the body around the heart. The Judge of the circuit court issued a warrant for young James, and we learn that he sent word to the Sheriff that he would give himself up, and a deputy was commissioned to take him. We learn, also, that Mr. Carneal, in his passion, cut Mr. Yerger, the Sheriff, and Mr. Roberts, the Justice, whilst they were endeavoring to keep him from using the knife on Judge James.

We suppose an examination of the young man, before the justice, will bring out the whole facts connected with this melancholy and tragical affair.

Married.

ON the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. A. Add HENRY P. LIVERS, to Miss MARY A. MILLS, all of this county.

New Advertisements.

Notice!!

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the Subscriber, living in this county, on Saturday, the 13th inst., a DARK BAY HORSE 15 hands high; a little white on his left hind foot, same hoof white, and is between 7 and 8 years old.

A liberal reward will be given for his delivery, either at Mr. J. L. Mattingly's or Robert O'Bryan's.

Nov. 24th, 1852.

ROBERT O'BRYAN.

Notice.

Select Poetry.

From the Western Home Visitor.
The Witchery of the Eye.

BY F. S. ROUSE.

"From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive,
They sparkle still the right Promethean fire."
SHAKESPEARE.

Let others say, whatever they may,
(I slightly pass it by;
I sing the charms—the soft alarms,
And witchery of the eye.

With beauty's eye there's nought can vie,
In earth, or sea, or sky;
You own its sway, and can't allay
The witchery of the eye.

Its sideling glance and sly parlance,
Though scarcely you desire;
You yield your heart to the subtle art
And witchery of the eye.

Though it be taught to hide the thought,
You fail not to spy;
The mind's index and soul's reflex,
In the witchery of the eye.

Who'er you are, or dark, or fair,
Rich, poor, or low or high,
'Tis all in vain that you disdain
The witchery of the eye.

You can't disarm its potent charm
However you may try;
For yield you must—though you distrust
The witchery of the eye.

And when you peer in its Crystal clear
You leave the unbidden sigh,
And yield your soul to the control
And witchery of the eye.

Then what's the use? There's no excuse;
'Tis vain to fight or fly,
When once displayed you can't evade
The witchery of the eye.

Then straight resign to the divine,
Delightful foe, or die,
When'er you feel like glittering steel,
The witchery of the eye.

Miscellaneous.

FATAL CONFLICT AT A BALL.—The locksmiths of Copenhagen assembled with their wives and female friends ten days ago in a public house to have a dance. Six soldiers presented themselves and demanded admission. They were at first refused, but the stewards at length consented to allow them to enter, provided they would lay aside their swords. The soldiers declared they would not do so, and went away in anger. Presently they returned with several of their comrades; each had a drawn sword in his hand. The door was closed; they broke it open; but the workmen, being more numerous, expelled them. Irritated at their defeat, the soldiers began to attack every body who passed. A police patrol arrived and ordered them to disperse. They refused; a conflict ensued, and three of the policemen were mortally wounded.

Shortly after between one hundred and one hundred and fifty soldiers from the barracks in Silver street rushed about the streets, armed with swords, and struck every one they met, shouting as they did, "Down with the citizens!" "Hurrah for the soldiers!" Some of them even attempted to force their way into houses. After a while detachments of cavalry and artillery arrived and the ringleaders were arrested. The next the soldiers and non-commissioned officers were confined to their barracks and an order was issued, that henceforth soldier and non-commissioned officers shall not appear in arms, except when on duty. The number of persons wounded in the outbreak was thirty-five, and of killed six, one of the latter being a woman.—*London paper.*

TIME FOR PRUNING.—Volumes have been written on this subject, a great part of which is a mere theory. Many prune in the spring from custom, and others in June because the wound heals quickly, not reflecting that it is of more importance that the wound heal soundly than quickly. We give directions according to our experience for thirty years.

Slight pruning, in which very small limbs or dead limbs of any size are removed, may be performed, when most convenient, in any season. Moderate pruning should be done in June, July, or August, though it will answer very well till December. If trees are pruned in July, August, or September, the wood will become hard, sound, and well seasoned, and commence healing over; and it is not material, otherwise, than for appearance whether it heals over the first, second, or third year as it will remain in a healthy state.

We should prefer, October, November, or even December, to the spring, which is the worst season. The trees then are full of sap, and it oozes out at the wound, which turns black and decays. Like a tree cut in the spring, and allowed to retain the bark. But if limbs, ever so large, are cut in August or September, the wood will become hard and remain so if it never heals over.

Thirty-two years ago, in September, we cut a very large branch from an apple tree on account of injuries by a gale. The tree was old, and it has never healed over; but it is now sound, and almost as hard as horn, and the tree perfectly sound around it. A few years before and after large limbs were cut from the same tree in spring; and where they were cut off the tree has rotted so that a quart measure may be put into the cavities.—*Cle.*

LENGTH AND BREADTH.—"My dear, come in and go to bed," said the wife of a jolly son of Erin, who had just returned from the fair, in a decidedly "how come you so late?"—"You must be dreadful tired, sure, with your long walk of six miles." "Arrah, get away with your nonsense," said Pat; "it wasn't the length of the way, at all, that fatigued me, 'twas the breadth of it!"

CHANGE OF COLOR IN FISH.—The following paragraph is from "Sporting in Sutherlandshire" England.

The change of color in fish is very remarkable, and takes place with great rapidity. Put a living black burn trout into a basin of water, and it becomes within half an hour, of a light color.—Keep the fish living in a white jar for some days, and it becomes absolutely white; but put it into a dark colored or black vessel, and although on first being placed there the white-colored fish shows most conspicuously on the black ground in a quarter of an hour it becomes as dark colored as the bottom of the jar, and consequently difficult to be seen. No doubt this facility of adapting its color to the bottom of the water in which it lives, is of the greatest service to the fish in protecting it from its numerous enemies. All anglers must have observed that in every stream the trout are very much of the same color as the gravel or sand on which they live; whether this change of color is a voluntary or involuntary act on the part of the fish, I leave it for the scientific to determine.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
Marion County Court, }
Set.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1852.

This day came L. L. SHRIVE, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, together with J. P. REAN and eleven others, citizens and tax-payers of Marion County Kentucky, and produced to the court their petition which is ordered to be filed and entered of record, and which is as follows, to-wit:

Office Louisville and Nashville R. R. Company, Louisville, Sept. 24th, 1852.

To the Honorable—
COUNTY COURT OF MARION, }
State of Kentucky, }

Your Petitioners, the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, (duly chartered by the State of Kentucky,) and twelve citizens of said county, who are tax payers in said county, do hereby, and in conformity with the propositions of said charter, and an act amending same passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, approved January 9th, 1852; entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to charter the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, approved March 5th, 1850, and the act amending the same, approved March, 25th, 1851, request your Honorable Body to subscribe to the capital stock of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, two thousand shares of stock, of one hundred dollars each, payable in the Bond of the county of Marion, having twenty years to run, one half to be issued January 1st, 1853, and alike amount January 1st, 1854, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum; the principal and interest to be made payable in the city of New York, State of New York, this subscription to be made on the terms and conditions that the same shall be applied to the construction of a Branch of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road from some suitable point on the main stem of said road to the town of Lebanon county of Marion, State of Kentucky, which Branch when built, shall be a part of the joint stock of said Louisville and Nashville Rail Road Company, and so regarded in all the transactions of said Rail Road Company.

By order of the Board:
L. L. SHRIVE, Pres'd't
J. P. REAN,
THOS. JACKSON,
HARVEY McELROY,
B. SPALDING,
STEVEN PRUDY,
THOS. R. BAKER,
WM. T. HAMULTON,
WM. S. KNOTT,
WM. P. McELROY,
J. B. WATSON,
C. A. VANCELEAVE,
JOHN S. MEDLEY.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Court, that an election be held in accordance with the directions of the Act establishing the charter, and amendments thereto of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company; at the several places of voting established by law in Marion County, on Friday the 10th day of December 1852; and it is ordered that the present Judges, Clerks and Sheriffs of election at said places of voting, be and they are hereby directed to hold the election; to determine the sense of the qualified voters of Marion County, whether they will by their votes, authorize and direct the Marion County Court to subscribe to the Capital Stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Two Thousand Shares of Stock, of one hundred dollars each, payable in the bonds of the county of Marion, having twenty years to run; one half to be issued January 1st, 1853, and a like half to be issued January 1st, 1854, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum; the principal and interest to be made payable in the city of New York, the subscription to be made on the terms and conditions prescribed in said petition and also on the further conditions, to-wit:

1st. That the subscription of two hundred thousand dollars on the part of Marion County, to be made, on condition that a sufficient amount is subscribed, or otherwise obtained by the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to build said Branch Road that may lay out side of Marion County, and that said Railroad be completed within four years from the date of the subscription aforesaid.

2nd. That the stock in this Branch Road be placed in every respect upon an equality with the stock in the main stem of said Road.

3rd. That the Company will give stock for all the interest Marion County may have to pay upon her bonds issued for the amount above subscribed until said Road is in condition to declare regular annual dividend.

4th. That said Branch Road shall run as near by St. Mary's College in Marion County, as the nature of the case will allow, with due consideration of the interest of the Company.

Ordered, That notice of the time, place and objects of the election be published in the Lebanon Post, by weekly insertions for four weeks, and by printed notices at each place of voting for at least 30 days preceding said election.
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Clerk.

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